EXAMPLE 1

Topical Eyelid Gel	
Lutein	0.5%
Zeaxanthin	0.2%
Resveratrol	1.0%
Methyl-sulfonyl-methane	1.2%
Retinyl palmitate	0.2%
Zinc lineolate	2.0%
Ascorbyl palmitate	4.0%
Tocopherol acetate	0.5%
Alpha-lipoic acid	1.0%
Glutathione	0.2%
Vitamin B complex	0.2%
Selenomethionine	0.1%
Acetyl L-carnitine HCl	0.1%
Copper gluconate	0.1%
Manganese gluconate	0.1%
Tyrosine	1.0%
Phenylalanine	1.0%
Calcium pantothenate	1.0%
EDTA	0.1%
Alpha hydroxy acid	3.0%
Carboxyvinyl polymers	2.0%
Aloe vera gel	1.0%
Propylene glycol	3.0%
Ethanol	1.0%
Methyl paraben	0.2%
Propyl paraben	0.1%
Glycerin	2.0%
Water	73.2%

The topical eyelid gel in Example 1 provides benefits when applied to the eyelid surface. The composition may also be incorporated into cosmetics, which to some may be considered a "cosmeceutical" a product that combines some of the properties of each.

EXAMPLE 2

Topical Eyelid Cream	
Lutein	0.5%
Zeaxanthin	0.2%
Resveratrol	1.0%
Methyl-sulfonyl-methane	1.2%
Retinyl palmitate	0.2%
Zinc lineolate	2.0%
Ascorbyl palmitate	4.0%
Tocopherol acetate	0.5%
Alpha-lipoic acid	1.0%
Glutathione	0.2%
Vitamin B complex	0.2%
Selenomethionine	0.1%
Acetyl L-carnitine HCl	0.1%
Copper gluconate	0.1%
Manganese gluconate	0.1%
Tyrosine	1.0%
Phenylalanine	1.0%
Calcium pantothenate	1.0%
EDTA	0.1%
Histidine	0.5%
Alpha hydroxy acid	3.0%
Carboxyvinyl polymers	2.0%
Aloe vera gel	1.0%
Propylene glycol	3.0%
Silicone oil	2.0%
Ethanol	1.0%
Methyl paraben	0.2%
Propyl paraben	0.1%
Water	72.7%

The cream in Example 2 is applied to the eyelid and may use zinc oxide or silicone oil to achieve a cream or mixed with a cosmetic base.

EXAMPLE 3

An 84 year old lady with wrinkles and loose eyelid skin, early cataract formation and macular degeneration. Her initial visual acuity, with correction, was 20/50 OD and 20/60 OS, with drusen and pigment dispersion in the macular area. She was started on the gel in Example 1, to be applied twice a day. After one week, she had a cosmetic improvement of her lids with some decrease in wrinkles and tightening of the eyelid skin. After three months, she had a slight improvement in the visual acuity of her left eye to 20/40. Her condition remained stable after six months.

EXAMPLE 4

A 54 year old male with early baggy eyelids, wrinkles at the orbital rim and early diabetic retinopathy. His visual acuity was 20/40 OD and 20/25 OS with correction. He was started on the cream in Example 2 to use on the eyelids in the evening and prior to retiring. After one week he noticed a reduction of the wrinkles and after two weeks a tightening of the eyelids. After four months the visual acuity of the right eye improved to 20/30. His status remained stable after six months of treatment.

EXAMPLE 5

A 61 year old lady with wrinkles of the eyelids and gradual loss of visual acuity due to cataracts. Her initial visual acuity was 20/30 OD and 20/25 OS and progressed to 20/50 OD and 20/40 OS three months later. She was started on the gel in Example 1, to use on her eyelids twice a day. She had an improvement of her wrinkles and baggy eyelids after two weeks. She had no further loss of visual acuity after eight months of therapy.

Although illustrative embodiments of the invention have been shown and described, a wide range of modifications, change, and substitution is contemplated in the foregoing disclosure and in some instances, some features of the present invention may be employed without a corresponding use of the other features. Accordingly, it is appropriate that the appended claims be construed broadly and in a manner consistent with the scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for the treatment of orbital disorders, selected from a group consisting of cataracts, glaucoma, diabetic retinopathy and macular degeneration, associated with the aging eye in mammals, by the application of a topical composition comprising at least one penetration enhancer and at least one alpha hydroxy acid, in a therapeutically acceptable vehicle, so that the delivery of bio-affecting agents through the protective outer layer of the skin, into the underlying tissues and into the vascular network of the targeted body part to reduce inflammation and provide relief.

2. The method according to claim **1**, wherein said penetration enhancer is selected from the group selected from a group consisting of: alcohols, polyols, sulfoxides, esters, ketones, amides, oleates, surfactants, alkanoic acids, lactam compounds, alkanols, dialkylamino acetates, and mixtures thereof.

3. The method according to claim **1**, wherein said alpha hydroxy acid is selected from the group consisting of lactic acid, glycolic acid, citric acid, mailc acid, decanoic acid, octanoic acid, tartaric acid, pyruvic acid, alpha-hydroxyethanoic acid, ammonium alpha-hydroxyethanoate,